

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

INCESTUOUS. *adj.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou simular of virtue,
That art *incestuous*.

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love,
You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCESTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love. Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously*. *Dryden.*

INCH. *n. f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventy-second. *Holder on Time.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

As in lasting, so in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Dante.*

Is it so desirable a condition to consume by *inches*, and lose one's blood by drops?

He should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Blackmore.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Sw.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakep.*

To *INCH*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainslie.*

To *INCH*. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four *inched* bridges. *Shakep. King Lear.*

INCHPIN. *n. f.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainslie.*

INCHMEAL. *n. f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.

All th' infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a disease! *Shakep. Tempest.*

To *INCHOATE*. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

INCHOATION. *n. f.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes various of felonious, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To *INCIDE*. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]

Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus some expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages. *Arbutnot.*

INCIDENCE. *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidences*, French.]

INCIDENCY. *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidences*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurrences of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrors there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton's Opt.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidence* of his happiness. *Norris.*

2. [*Incident*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty.

What *incidence* thou dost guess of harm declare,
I, creeping towards me. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incident*, Latin.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Holzer.*

I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon *incident* occasions. *Watts.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be sometimes guilty of. *South's Sermons.*

INCIDENT. *n. f.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

INCIDENTAL. *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.

The satisfaction you received from those *incident* discourses which we have wandered into. *Milton.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incident* business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderford.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

INCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted; but rebuked that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To *INCINERATE*. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Latin.] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indurates, and then maketh fragile; and lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

These dregs stick in the capillary inflections of the stomach, and are soon *incinerated* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Consumption.*

INCINERATION. *n. f.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerare*.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.

I observed in the first salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very differing from the caustic lixiviate taste of other salts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *circumscription*.] Want of caution; want of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

INCISED. *adj.* [*inciser*, Fr. *incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.

I brought the *incised* lips together. *Wife's Surgery.*

INCISION. *n. f.* [*incision*, Fr. *inciso*, Latin.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a surgeon.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is redder, his or mine. *Shakep. As you like it.*

God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw.

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South's Sermons.*

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Division of viscidities by medicines.

Absterfion is a scouring off, or *incision* of the more viscous humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scours eth linen cloth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

INCISIVE. *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle.*

INCISOR. *n. f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY. *adj.* [*incisore*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE. *n. f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey; and more easily comminuting of hard food. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INCITATION. *n. f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse.

Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The multitude of objects do proportionally multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*. *Governor of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity. *Decay of Piety.*

To *INCITE*. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to? *Shakep. H. V.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *Shakep. Antiochus*, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

The principles of nature and common reason, which in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

INCITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

A person sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island. *Milton.*

If thou must reform the stubborn times,
From the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope's Statius.*

INCIVIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished. See *UNCIVIL*.

INCIVILITY. *n. f.* [*incivilité*, Fr. in and *civility*.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. A kind of rudeness.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncivil jests, loud talking and jecring, which, in civil account, are called *incivilities* and *incivilities*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

INCLEMENCY. *n. f.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclemency* some ease we find:
Our loss we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

INCLEMENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clemens*, Latin.] Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh.

I teach us further by what means to shun
Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow. *Milton.*

Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land;
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

INCLINABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition.

People are not always *inclinable* to the best. *Spenser.*

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The gall and bitterness of certain mens writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable* to that truth which he himself should have honoured. *Hooker.*

Desire,
Inclinable now grown to touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Division of viscidities by medicines.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

INCLINATION. *n. f.* [*inclinatio*, Latin; *inclinatio*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter. *Newton's Opt.*

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